

Boston, January 15, 1845.
Dr. ANDERSON—Dear Sir.—It devolves on me to remit to you the accompanying inquiries. The general object of them is to ascertain the precise position of the Board and its officers, in all respects, in relation to slavery, both at home and wherever it meets it on the missionary field. It is presumed that the Board and its officers are not only willing, but will be glad to have their position on this subject so fully and distinctly and specially understood, that all parties shall be fully advised of what it really is, the entire length and breadth of it. In this confidence the questions have been drawn up, and are now sent to you. It is hoped they will receive the early consideration and reply of yourself and your colleagues. They are sent with the expectation and desire that all parts of the Correspondence should ultimately be given to the public. So far as I am concerned, nothing shall be wanted to secure their entire and early publication in those channels which will be most likely to reach the abolitionists.

Yours truly, A. A. PHELPS.

THE INQUIRIES.

To the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.

Gentlemen.—We notice in the New York Evangelist of August 17th, an article copied from the Religious Recorder, which purports to be a report of certain questions proposed to one of your number, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, at the time of the Missionary Convention at Syracuse, respecting the relations of the American Board to the subject of slavery, with his answer to the same. The editor of the Evangelist, in copying the article, expresses his opinion that Dr. Armstrong's answers are "full and explicit, and all that a real friend of the slave could desire;" and adds, "if there are any other questions relating to the subject, we doubt not, that if proposed, they would be as fully and satisfactorily answered as these."

Encouraged by such assurance from such a quarter; seeing that the answers in question are not so "full and explicit" as they should be; believing that many persons have received impressions from them, concerning the position of the Board, on the subject in question, which the facts, as we at present understand them, do not warrant; and more than all, having confidence in the repeated personal assurances of one of your number, of our readiness to give full and explicit information of the proceedings of the Board, its committee, officers, agents, and missionaries, in respect to this or any other subject, whenever properly and respectfully applied to, we desire to submit a series of inquiries to your consideration, and to solicit as early an answer as your engagements will allow.

The nature of the inquiries we are to propose makes it superfluous to say that we are of those who are not satisfied with the present position of the Board, its officers, &c., on this subject. At the same time, that there may be no ground for misconception or mistake, we deem it right to say, that with our present information, we do not think the Board or its officers have carried out in good faith, and according to the fair and reasonable interpretation of it, the declaration it made at Norwich, and has since repeated, that it "can sustain no relation to slavery, which implies approbation of, or sympathy with it; and has not been so circulated at other times, and in other ways, before and since?"

Now, however, carrying us back to the question of fact respecting your

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus 25 : 10.

VOL. V.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845.

NO. 5.

Political Department.

THE SLAVE POWER CONTROLS
THE GREAT INTERESTS OF
THE COUNTRY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We respectfully invite you to consider the following among many illustrations of the slave power, which is still cherished by both the old parties—the power of a deadly enemy to republicanism, and then decide what is your duty to God, your country, and to its oppressed millions. Reflect also on the momentous facts and arguments contained in this sheet, and remember your *individual* responsibility as *sovereigns* in this nation.

I. THE NAVY.

Of the forty-three officers in the Navy Department in Washington, *thirty-one* are from the slave States, and but *twelve* from the free States; and of all the officers in the Navy, whether in actual service or waiting orders, Pennsylvania, with a free population more than double that of Virginia, has but *one hundred and seventy-seven*, while Virginia has *two hundred and twenty-four*. The late Secretary of the Navy, Judge Upshur, in the first year of his office, appointed thirty-two midshipmen, of whom fifteen were taken from Virginia, and the other seventeen from Maryland, Delaware, and the District. We might thus write, at the time: "The Senate apportionment has robbed the North of at least one-quarter of its practical influence in the Union, when regarded in its full extent; and the members of the free States who voted for it, have thus yielded and surrendered the rights of their constituents, and violated their trusts."

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

The Waldo County Liberty Convention

Met at Belfast, on Wednesday, August 27, at ten o'clock A. M., and was organized by the choice of Jonathan Fogg, Esq., Chairman, and W. Davis, Secretary.

Prayer was then offered by Elder Robinson of Monroe.

W. Davis of Brooks, Elder S. Fogg of Montville, Elder Robinson of Monroe, Matthews of Liberty, Nickerson of Swanville, and E. T. Hatch, Esq., of Jackson, were appointed a Committee to select County officers, and report a list to the Convention in the afternoon.

Elder Robinson of Monroe, W. Davis of Brooks, and John McLure, Esq., of Waldo, were appointed a Committee to draft and present resolutions to the Convention.

Adjourned to half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—Met according to adjournment.

Elder Robinson, from the Committee on nominations, reported the following list for County Officers, which report was adopted by the Convention.

For Senators.

JONATHAN FOGG of Montville,
JOSIAH HARMON of Thorndike,
EZRA COBB of Camden.

For County Treasurer.

WILLIAM O. POOR of Belfast.

For County Commissioner.

JOHN MCCLURE of Waldo.

For Clerk of Courts.

WILLIAM H. HUNT of Liberty.

For County Attorney.

WOODBURY DAVIS of Brooks.

The Liberty Association was then organized by the choice of William O. Poor, William H. Hunt, Richard Comforth, J. M. Murray, T. D. Clement, Ezra Cobb, E. T. Hatch, County Committee, and William O. Poor, Treasurer.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were severally discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that the cause in which the Liberty party is engaged is the cause of God; and therefore we believe that success is eventually certain. With this unaltering reliance upon Divine Providence, no opposition shall ever intimidate us, no slackness or stupidity on the part of the American people ever discourage us.

Resolved, That opposition to slavery has never constituted any part of the basis of the national organization of the Whig and Democratic parties; nor has the design of abolishing slavery ever been avowed by either of these as being one of their measures or any part of their policy; therefore no one who is opposed to slavery, can consistently vote with or support these parties.

Resolved, That the basis of the national organization of the Liberty party is the settled purpose to abolish slavery in our land by all constitutional means; and therefore all who are opposed to slavery can consistently vote with and support this party.

Resolved, That to profess an attachment to freedom, and still vote for slaveholders and their abettors, is unworthy of a citizen of a republican nation.

Resolved, That not to act morally and politically against the abominable system of American slavery, would prove us recreant to those principles of liberty so nobly sustained by our ancestors, and which are now supported by all the generous hearts and free spirits of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas to the United States, being designed to protect and secure the institution of slavery to the South, is a scheme which would never have been devised if slavery had not existed; therefore all who vote for slaveholders, or for the candidates of any party in league with slaveholders, are responsible for all the evils that may result from this measure to the citizens of this country, *bond and free*.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, our candidate for Governor of this State, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial support, as a just man, and one who would rule in the fear of God.

Resolved, That the doings of this Convention be published in the Bangor Gazette and Liberty Standard.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JONATHAN FOGG, Chairman.

WOODBURY DAVIS, Secretary.

The proprietor of the Hotel, at the White Sulphur Springs, has one hundred and twenty-nine dogs, consisting of grey hounds, pointers, &c., and a corresponding number of fine horses. The profits of this hotel per season are never less than \$50,000, and sometimes amount to \$90,000.

doubtful propriety, and therefore to be avoided as far as it well can be. Most heartily should we rejoice to know that such an inference is warranted by the facts in the case.—Allow us then to inquire—

1. Have not the Board a tract, prepared by one of its Secretaries, and published under the direction and sanction of its Prudential Committee as expressive of their views, which is entitled, "On Receiving Donations from Holders of Slaves," and whose object is to show the propriety of soliciting and receiving such donations, and the practical impossibility as well as impropriety of not doing so? 2. Is not the doctrine of that tract in respect to *soliciting* funds of slaveholders, as stated on pp. 11 and 12, the following: "But perhaps you will say that if the Board cannot properly adopt rules excluding donations from within the limits of slaveholding States, it may, at least, refrain from sending agents there to solicit them. If, however, it is right to receive donations from the classes of men just referred to, is it not right to furnish them with facilities for transmitting their offerings? If it is the duty of these men to give, is it not right for the Board to send agents there to tell them of their duty, and urge them to its performance? to spread out before them the information, and enforce the arguments and motives which may lead them to regular and increased liberality?" 3. Was not this tract, containing this doctrine circulated freely, at the Board's expense, at the meeting at Norwich, at the very time the Board declared it could sustain no relation to slavery, implying approbation of, or sympathy with it; and has it not been so circulated at other times, and in other ways, before and since? 4. Now, however, that, according to Dr. Armstrong's statement, no soliciting agents are sent to the South, are the public to understand that the doctrine of this tract, in respect to soliciting funds from slaveholders, is no longer the doctrine of the Board and its officers; or is the doctrine of that tract, both in regard to soliciting and receiving funds of slaveholders, the doctrine of the Board, of its Prudential Committee, and of its secretaries and agents, to this day? 5. Is it, or is it not, your doctrine, as *Secretaries*, of what is right and proper in the case? 6. If then the Board send no agents to the South to collect money, is it because they consider that such agencies would involve them in some relation to slavery, implying sympathy and approbation; or is it for reasons of another sort altogether—such as, that they would interfere with the agencies of the Southern and other Missionary Boards having pre-occupancy of the field, and from this and other causes, would not in the amount of returns received, be good pecuniary economy?

This inquiry, however, carries us back to the question of fact respecting your

Agencies at the South.

And here, as at present informed, we cannot think, that when the inquiry is made, "How many agents are sent to the South to collect money for the Board?" it gives a correct impression of the real facts to answer, "None." That our mistakes on this point may be corrected, if they are mistakes allow us to ask—

1. Have not the Board, in point of fact, local agents at prominent points in not less than ten of the slaveholding States, at the present time, whose business it is to receive and remit funds? 2. Is not the Rev. DAVID MALIN, of Philadelphia, now one of the four general soliciting agents of the Board, and are not Delaware and Maryland a part of the field expressly assigned to his care? 3. Did not the Board, or its committee, some year or more since, send or authorize the Rev. DR. SCUDER, a returned missionary, to go to the South, and there to preach and solicit funds on their behalf; and did he not in fact do so? 4. Has the Board, its Committee, or officers, of late years, adopted any rules, or any principles for the government of themselves or their agents, in respect to the solicitation and reception of funds from slaveholders or others, which they have not adopted and acted on from the first? 5. Does not the Board, by its Committee, officers, agents, and otherwise, do all, and is it not, so far as you know, its purpose to continue to do all, in the way of soliciting funds from slaveholders, which a wise pecuniary economy, in view of the returns received, of likely to be received, warrants; and if the field in the slaveholding States were as open and productive as in the free States, would not the Board enter and occupy it in the same way as the free, notwithstanding the slaveholding of the donors?

The Reception of Funds

was also a point of inquiry and answer at Syracuse. Dr. Armstrong stated that in certain legacies referred to, "the Prudential Committee, instructed their attorney not to receive slaves, or the proceeds of their sale;" and that, of consequence, certain slaves, left in legacy to the Board, were left by the Board in slavery—"nothing" having been "done with such slaves by the Board."

This proceeding seems to us, with our present information, to involve two things, the one commendable, the other, exceptional. It is certainly as it should be, that the Board will not take and sell men, body and soul, and appropriate the direct proceeds to the work of spreading the gospel. But we are not satisfied that the Board should not take and manumit every slave left to it—at least, when not to do so, is to leave the slave in hopeless bondage.

Not to do so, seems rather to favor slavery, than to oppose it. To manumit the slaves in such case, would be a very explicit declaration, that the Board can have no sympathy, fellowship, or connection with slavery. To refuse to manumit, and leave the slave in his chains, would seem to be equally explicit, of a regard for slavery and its patrons so tender, that it would be on no account, and in no way disturb its equanimity, or cast even implied censure on it, especially, when it is considered, that at the same time, the gains of the unpaid toil of that same slave, continuing a slave, would be received to, and even solicited for your treasury. Allow us, then, to inquire,

1. In the cases referred to, why did not the Board receive the slaves, and give them their freedom? 2. Is the policy pursued in these cases, the "settled policy" of the Board, in all similar cases?

The inquiry was made at Syracuse—"on what principle do the Board receive money, which may not have been gained by pure means, or be given with right motives?" To this, Dr. Armstrong is reported to have said: "On the principle, that if we present the proper motives to donors, we are not responsible for their motives in giving. No answer was given to that part of the question which relates to money 'not gained by pure means.'

We are not aware that abolitionists have ever asked the Board, or its officers, to sit in

judgment on the "motives" of donors, and to receive or reject their gifts, according as they might think their "motives" good or bad.—This, we know, has been often imputed to them, but so far as our knowledge goes, always unjustly, and generally, as an evasion of the real point at issue. Allow us, then, to ask—

1. On what principle do the Board or its officers solicit or receive funds, known to have been gained by dishonest means? 2. Do the Board or its officers regard slaveholding, keeping back as it does, by fraud and force, the hire of the laborer, as one of the dishonest means by which funds are gained? 3. Has the Board, by its officers, agents, and the press always, or ever, held and maintained the doctrines in its application for frauds, that God expects men to be just, before they affect to be generous, and honest before they think themselves to be religious; that he asks them to show mercy before they think to offer acceptable sacrifice: that he hates robbery for an offering; that the cry of the hire of the laborer, kept back by fraud, is as loud when knowingly solicited and welcomed to the Lord's treasury, as when in the hand of the oppressor himself; and has the Board, in the manner stated, maintained and promulgated these or kindred doctrines, in application to slaveholding, in common with other acknowledged dishonest means of gain? 4. Or if this has hitherto been done, is it your opinion, as *Secretaries* of the Board, that it ought to be done.

Missionaries and Mission Churches.

Under this head allow us to ask—
1. Is it the settled policy of the Board, in no cases hereafter, to employ slaveholders, remaining such, as missionaries? 2. What has been done to induce the two remaining slaves of Mr. Wilson to accept their freedom? 3. What are the conditions, if any, of the deeds of emancipation, which Mr. Wilson is said to have made out for them? 4. On what conditions were those emancipated who have accepted their freedom, and where are they? 5. Are there, at this day, slaveholders in several of the Mission Churches among the Indians? 5. When were the Committee first aware of this, and what measures, if any, did the Committee take in regard to it, previous to the reference of the subject to the special committee at the late meeting, at Worcester? 7. To what extent did slavery exist among the Cherokees, Choctaws and other tribes, where your missions are, when the missionaries first went among them and to what extent does it now exist? In other terms has the number of slaveholders and slaves increased or diminished since your missionaries went among them? 8. Do you know whether slaveholders are or are not admitted to your Mission Churches in West Africa, India, or elsewhere; or have you any good reason to suppose that such may be the fact? 9. In the account given in the annual report of the Board for 1843 of the return of Mr. Perkins from this country to Oronoah, among others that came out to meet him, it is stated—"The young Mohammedan, whom we have mentioned in our journals as one of our pupils, appeared among the rest, with his train of servants." Were or were not those servants slaves? And is or is not the American mission educating in its Seminary at Oronoah a Turkish slaveholder, with his train of slaves in attendance on him?

Dr. Lafon.

The dissolution of Dr. Lafon's connection with the Board was also a subject of inquiry and answer at Syracuse. Dr. Armstrong was asked, "Did Dr. Lafon assign the connection of the Board with slavery as the main reason for his withdrawal?" To this Dr. Armstrong replied, "He did not mention it at all till after his dismissal." What was added in the way of detail, we presume was intended by Dr. Armstrong to give a full and explicit view of the whole case, and may have done so to those who actually heard it, but as the report of it does not seem to us to do so, we are anxious, on our own account, as well, as that of all concerned, to ascertain the precise facts in the case, directly from you.—Allow us, then, to inquire—

1. Did Dr. Lafon ever assign "the connection of the Board with slavery, as the main reason for his withdrawal?" 2. Did Dr. Lafon ever speak of the Board's connection with slavery as a reason for asking his discharge, without also mentioning the laws of the Board, and the common stock system of support, until by the action of the Board, these last had been rendered measurably inoperative? 3. Was not the action of the Board in Philadelphia, which established what Dr. Lafon regarded as its pro-slavery character, brought forth to public attention, after he had made his first and second request: and did he not, in renewing his request, and as signing the Board's connection with slavery, as an additional reason do so, as soon as he felt that the action of the Board, (qualifying the reason he had first given, and confirming as he thought, their position on slavery,) made an occasion for it? 4. Did he not, in fact, do all this, and were not all his reasons for wishing his dismissal, including that of the Board's connection with slavery, in the hands of the Prudential Committee or on their way to them, before Dr. Lafon knew that his dismissal had been granted on his previous request? 5. If Dr. Lafon should say, that he never did assign the Board's connection with slavery as "the main reason" for his request; that he did assign it as a reason, so soon as he felt that the action of the Board made an occasion for it; and that he, in fact, did it all before he knew that his dismissal had been voted, do you think that his statement would be worthy of credit by the Christian public?

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong.

We conclude with a few inquiries, addressed particularly to Dr. Armstrong. Of slaveholders, who are now corporate members, Dr. A., stated at Syracuse, that "not more than one or two continue to act with the Board." Of these, he named General Cocke of Virginia, as one, and stated, as if from personal knowledge, that "he is teaching his slaves to read, and preparing them for emancipation." It is now more than ten years, since one of our number first heard the same representation concerning General Cocke. He had then, as he himself stated to this individual, been for some years engaged in this work. A Virginian, whom this individual soon after met, a neighbor of the General, assured him that the General was doing no more for his slaves, than those respects, that were other slaveholders around him, and that his slaves were in no better condition than theirs. In this, however, as it may, no one of us has ever yet heard of the General's having manumitted one slave. Will Dr. Armstrong allow us, then, to ask—

THE GULF STREAM.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for August contains an article from John A. Parker of New York, communicating various facts furnished by Capt. Tilson respecting the Gulf Stream. The results are a new theory in relation to this remarkable current, which is attractive from its novelty, and from its plausibility may find numerous supporters. The doctrine now advanced is that the Gulf Stream is a submarine current from the Pacific Ocean, which becomes heated in its passage through regions heated

For the Liberty Standard.

Franklin County Liberty Convention.

Agreeably to the call, the friends of Liberty of this county assembled in Convention at Phillips, on the 28th inst. The Convention made choice of Capt. E. Childs, Moderator, and W. B. Hamblen, Secretary.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bullock.

Chose a Committee on Resolutions.

Voted, That one from each town in the county be selected as a Committee on nominations.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock.

Prayer by Elder Luce of Illinois.

Voted, To receive the report of the Committee on nominations; which is as follows:

being the candidates for the offices in this county.

For Senator.

CHRISTOPHER DYER, Esq.

For Clerk of Courts.

ABIAL WALKER, Esq.

For County Attorney.

ELINATH POPE, Esq.

For County Treasurer.

PETER R. TUFTS

For County Commissioner.

Capt. JOSEPH ADDITON.

Voted, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, as candidate for Governor, and that we will endeavor to sustain him.

Voted, That the following persons be delegates to the Great Eastern Convention, to be held in Boston the first day of October, (and that their names be published in the Liberty Standard.)

C. G. Morrill, C. G. Smith, N. Gammon, Col. J. Dyer, J. Bullen, J. Titecomb, E. Pope, H. Mayhew, J. Addison, Dr. Wm. Kilburn, J. Ames, P. R. Tufts, A. F. Talbot, F. A. Merrill, Wm. Toothaker, J. Smith, Rev. Mr. Hawes, S. G. Wyman, Rev. Mr. Bullock, A. Toothaker, and F. Davis.

Voted, That the delegates may fill vacancies in this County, that may occur at the Great Convention.

A vote was passed inviting all who can go, to attend that Convention.

A number of Resolutions were passed.

Voted, That the important acts of this Convention be sent to the Standard for publication, with the signature of the Moderator and Secretary.

During the meeting we were interested with remarks by Lewis Clarke. Adjourned.

EBENEZER CHILDS, Moderator.

W. B. HAMBLIN, Secretary.

Koith's Mills, Aug. 29, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.

Kennebec Liberty Convention.

The Kennebec Liberty Convention met at North Leeds, August 21st, according to previous notice, and was opened with Prayer by Rev. Mr. Barnard of Winthrop.

R. G. Lincoln, Esq., of Hallowell, was chosen Chairman, and Luther D. Emerson of Wayne, Secretary.

A. Willey of Hallowell, Rev. Mr. Weaver of Hallowell, and Rev. Mr. Barnard of Winthrop, were chosen a Committee of arrangements.

One motion of Mr. Willey voted that all persons present be invited to take part in the discussions of the Convention.

The following Resolutions were offered by the Committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That slavery is the sum of all villainies, abhorred of all honest men, and accursed of God.

Resolved, That the system in this country is a national crime, for which the people of Kennebec county are responsible.

Resolved, That our country originally was anti-slavery, with an anti-slavery constitution of government, and had the government been truly and honestly administered the expectations of its founders would long before this period have been realized in the extinction of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That the existence of slavery is the bloody price of political partyism.

Resolved, That to vote for slavery by voting for slaveholders and slaveholding parties is a crime, and sin against God and man.

Resolved, That one of the most encouraging aspects of the anti-slavery cause is that the discussion of the subject is being carried into the slave states.

Resolved, That we receive with decided approbation the call for a Great Eastern Liberty Convention to be held in the Cradle of Liberty, in October next, and that the county committee be instructed to appoint one hundred delegates for Kennebec county.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to circulate at least, one hundred copies of the Cincinnati Address in every town in this county.

The above resolutions were discussed by various members of the Convention, which after some excellent singing adjourned to partake of some refreshments provided by the citizens of Leeds.

Afternoon session.

The resolutions presented by the committee of arrangements were discussed by Messrs. Willey, L. Lincoln, May of Winthrop, Millet of Wayne, Kerr of Alabama, and Lewis Clarke, formerly a slave in Kentucky. The Convention after some good singing, adjourned until evening.

Evening session.

The discussion was farther continued by Messrs. Kerr of Alabama, Weaver of Hallowell, Leadbetter of Leeds, Lewis Clarke and Willey of Hallowell. Adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Friday morning.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hathorn. The resolutions were further discussed by Messrs. Springer of Litchfield, (who gave an interesting account of his observations of slavery in a tour through the slave states,) Clark, Willey, Barnard, May, and Millet. Adjourned.

Afternoon.

Discussion on the resolutions continued.—Also an eloquent address to the ladies, by Mr. Willey, after which that affecting song "The Slave Mother," was sung with great effect. Adjourned without day.

L. D. EMERSON, Secretary.

Permit me to say that the above meeting was a good one, and notwithstanding our Whig and Democratic friends used strenuous exertions to prevent the attendance of those in the vicinity yet it was a large one. More than two thousand copies of the Cincinnati Address were subscribed for. The unbound-ed hospitality of our friends in Leeds was worthy of all praise.

L. D. E.

For the Liberty Standard.

Oxford Liberty Convention.

The Oxford Liberty Convention met at Paris, August 26th, John Conant was chosen President, and Zury Robinson, Secretary.

The throne of Grace was addressed in a very fervent and feeling prayer, by Rev. Mr. Whittle.

A Committee of three was raised to nominate a list of candidates for County Officers, consisting of John G. Robinson, Hopstill Bisbee, and Mr. Johnson, who reported the following names as candidates to be supported.

For Senators.

ZURY ROBINSON of Summer,

JONAH PIKE of Fryeburg,

JACOB BRADBURY of Norway.

For Clerk of Courts.

W. M. E. GOODENOW of Norway.

For County Treasurer.

ELISHA MORSE of Paris.

For County Commissioner.

FRANCIS HAMILIN of Sweden.

For County Committee.

W. M. W. STONE of Waterford,

JOHN G. ROBINSON of Greenwood,

W. M. E. GOODENOW of Norway.

Francis Hamlin, Ervin Robinson, Wm. W. Stone, Jefferson Hall, and Mr. Jordan (of Monson) were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the Convention, who reported the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously after a spirited and able discussion, by Messrs. Hamlin, Jordan, Johnon, J. G. Robinson, E. Robinson, and Mr. Jenkins of Massachusetts.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That in view of the very great advance of Liberty principles in our country we have great reason for gratitude to God.

Resolved, That we have enlisted in this cause during the war, and neither in sunshine nor in storms will we suffer ourselves to be diverted from the one grand object we have in view by any specious pretext which may promise a partial, or temporary advantage, that we contend for the truth, and the cause of truth can never be advanced by resorting to time-serving expediency at the sacrifice of principle.

Resolved, That the Whig principles of '76, true Democratic principles and the Liberty principles of the present day, are identical, and entitled to the support of every true lover of his country.

Resolved, That northern bayonets, northern money, and northern votes sustain the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve of the nomination of Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, for the chief magistracy of this state, and we will use all honorable means in our power to secure his election.

The Convention, owing to the busy season of the year, in which our farmers are of necessity busily engaged in securing their grain, was not so numerously attended as otherwise would have been, yet there was a sufficient number present to show clearly that the Liberty party is "going down," and no doubt presented a "black" and portentous cloud to the enlightened vision of the very Democratic and gentlemanly editor of the Oxford Democrat, to whom the Liberty party are, unquestionably, immeasurably indebted for the dignified notice of their meeting; but he is laboring under a little mistake about amalgamation. The Liberty party have, in numerous instances, driven the Democrats into an alliance with "cousins" as he pleased to term a certain class of his political opponents.

JOHN CONANT, President.

Zury Robinson, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NORTH YARMOUTH, Aug. 30, 1845.

Mr. Willey—I have just returned from our County Convention in Windham, where we had a full and spirited meeting.

The towns generally were well represented, even to the aristocratic, pro-slavery town of Brunswick, to which place we have turned our thoughts so mournfully for several years past, and anxiously, but in vain, inquired for our friends who once went with us to remember the poor down-trodden slave, and with whom we then took sweet counsel. But to our shame, some few towns in this County where there are several abolitionists, were not represented. And now those who have attended the Convention, must get information to those unrepresented towns, of what was done and furnish them with printed ballots, before election day, or those liberty voters may fail to throw liberty votes, and give us as the reason after election, that they were unable to find any printed tickets, or even to know who had been nominated, so that they could write some. Do these abolitionists expect that they pro-slavery towns-men will see that they are furnished with liberty votes?

Resolved, That to vote for slavery by voting for slaveholders and slaveholding parties is a crime, and sin against God and man.

Resolved, That the system in this country is a national crime, for which the people of Kennebec county are responsible.

Resolved, That our country originally was anti-slavery, with an anti-slavery constitution of government, and had the government been truly and honestly administered the expectations of its founders would long before this period have been realized in the extinction of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That the existence of slavery is the bloody price of political partyism.

Resolved, That to vote for slavery by voting for slaveholders and slaveholding parties is a crime, and sin against God and man.

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The resolutions presented by the committee of arrangements were discussed by Messrs. Willey, L. Lincoln, May of Winthrop, Millet of Wayne, Kerr of Alabama, and Lewis Clarke, formerly a slave in Kentucky. The Convention after some good singing, adjourned until evening.

Evening session.

The discussion was farther continued by Messrs. Kerr of Alabama, Weaver of Hallowell, Leadbetter of Leeds, Lewis Clarke and Willey of Hallowell. Adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Friday morning.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hathorn. The resolutions were further discussed by Messrs. Springer of Litchfield, (who gave an interesting account of his observations of slavery in a tour through the slave states,) Clark, Willey, Barnard, May, and Millet. Adjourned.

Afternoon.

Discussion on the resolutions continued.—Also an eloquent address to the ladies, by Mr. Willey, after which that affecting song "The Slave Mother," was sung with great effect. Adjourned without day.

L. D. EMERSON, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.

NEWS FROM BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 26, 1845.

Bro. Willey—The friends of the down-trodden and oppressed, are fast gaining in this vicinity. Those who have heretofore been active and influential members of the old pro-slavery parties—have the independence to declare openly, they will no longer support such men and measures.

Meetings have been held in different parts of the town and we have never before seen persons so candid and free to converse on this great and important subject. The people are ready now for the question. All that is needed is information on the subject. Let Liberty men do their duty, be vigilant and active, and slavery will be driven from the whole length and breadth of our beloved country.

H. G. GARCELON.

For the Liberty Standard.

Washington County Liberty Convention.

The Convention was called to order at Pembroke, Aug. 28, by Peter Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, when W. A. Crocker, Esq., of Machias, was called to the Chair, and C. Cone, Secretary.

Prayer by Rev. T. T. Stone.

W. M. A. Crocker was then nominated as a candidate for County Treasurer, and Nath'l. Lamb for County Commissioner, by a unanimous vote.

A Committee was raised consisting of P. Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, W. A. Crocker, Esq., and S. Leighton, Jr., of Pembroke.

A Committee of arrangements for celebrating the first of August next, was appointed consisting of S. Kelley, Esq., of Calais, Dr. Burke, and N. Lamb of Miltown.

The following gentlemen were appointed

delegates to attend the Great Convention at Boston, in October next, viz.: P. Talbot, W. A. Crocker, C. C. Cone, G. F. Talbot, S. Kelley, Dr. T. Smith, Rev. T. T. Stone, and Dr. Burke.

The following Resolutions was unanimously adopted, after a very interesting discussion

in which, Messrs. G. F. Talbot, S. Kelley, Peter Talbot, Dea. Allen, and C. C. Cone, participated.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of the A. S. enterprise, we have nothing to hope from either the Whig or Democratic parties in aid of its final triumph.

The Convention was also appropriately and ably addressed by Messrs. T. T. Stone, W. A. Crocker, and H. Reynolds, and all agreed that it was one of the most interesting and spirited meetings we had ever attended.

The following Resolution was adopted with entire unanimity of feeling and great satisfaction.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our candidate for Governor of this State, Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, and pledge ourselves to employ all proper and honorable means for his election. C. C. CONE, Secretary.

August 28, 1845.

At Pembroke, 26th inst., Dea. Peter Talbot was nominated as a candidate for Senator for the Eastern Senatorial District.

At the Liberty Convention at Whitneyville, on Friday, Aug. 29th Richard C. Campbell was nominated as a candidate for Senator for the Middle District, and Zenus Wheeler for Representative for the Muscong district.

J. S. BACHELIER, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

J. B. Clay was appointed, unanimously, to act as Secretary.

On motion of Maj. W. R. McKeo, it was then

Resolved, That the Committee hold itself responsible for any thing which might be lost or destroyed, whilst the Committee were performing the duty assigned to them.

On motion of R. Higgins,

Resolved, That James Birney and Jos. Scrugham, be appointed to take down the press, and Messrs Cunningham and Harvey to put up the type, and that Messrs. Ennis, Barlow, Jouett, Beard, Stewart, Robinson, Megowan, Oliphant, and Marsh, to assist them.

On Motion of F. Tifford,

Resolved, That the Secretary take a list of the property as packed up.

The Secretary containing the private papers of the Editor of the "True American," by unanimous resolution, was sent to his house.

The Committee not being able to accomplish the duty assigned by 2 o'clock, the hour to which the meeting had adjourned, Messrs. R. Higgins, T. S. Redd, Macy, Twain, Dr. Darby, B. Robinson and J. B. Clay were deputed to report progress to the meeting.—After which, all the type, presses, and other articles belonging to the office, were sent to the Railroad office, to be shipped beyond the limits of the State, to the order of C. M. Clay.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Chairman.

J. B. CLAY, Sec'y.

This was one of the most dastardly and infamous acts ever committed,—an act which is to bring upon our country another tide of scorn from a gazing world. The brave man who is the victim of slavery's malice had fully armed himself and his premises for that defense which the country refused him, but disease had unnerfed his arm, fired his brain, and laid him helpless—probably upon his dying bed.

Will the North see that great-hearted man fall—and liberty fall with him, with that be-sotted servility which has hitherto so generally prevailed? Will it never awake? Had Ohio, for instance, given her electoral vote for liberty last year, C. M. Clay would probably have been undisturbed and slavery retiring before his power.

Freemen of Maine! You have power in your ballots to avenge peacefully the overthrow of Mr. Clay, to encourage his friends, drive back the slave power, and raise bleeding Freedom from the dust. Will you not throw off the trammels of pro-slavery partyism, and SPEAK at your place of power as becometh freemen? When will you do it if not now?

WHERE WAS HENRY CLAY?

Thousands will ask this question while reflecting on the difficulties through which Cassius has passed, and the overthrow of Freedom at his (Henry's) own door. The country was told last year that he was an enemy of slavery and a reliable friend of liberty.—

His influence among his neighbors is very great; Cassius was a relative and had ever been his firm supporter—he was now sick and needed a powerful friend. In him the freedom of the Press was forcibly assailed, and he needed support in that dark and fearful hour. Where was Henry Clay?

Answer. He had been up to that hour, wholly silent on the great question of liberty in his State, so far as appears; and on Saturday, two days before the mob, he fled from the State, travelled on the sabbath, and reached the White Sulphur Springs in Va., leaving Liberty and his kinsman to a common fate! His own son, who, we are told, resides with him in the house, was secretary of the mob of 60 who entered the office;—indeed the whole procedure bears the marks of Henry's skill as advisor.

A pretense was set up that he went to the springs for his health, but evidently without the least foundation.

The following is from Boston Atlas:—

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, from a friend at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, dated the 21st inst.:—

"The great statesman of the West, Henry Clay, arrived at this place this evening, and has taken lodgings for the remainder of the watering season. HE LOOKS WELL, and appears to be in his usual good spirits. He came rather unexpectedly."

A letter appears in the Richmond Enquirer, dated at the White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 23, saying:—

"Mr. Clay arrived here last night. He looks very well—rather older than when I last saw him—but he has fatten'd, and seems to be in fine health, but not good spirits."

Can any man doubt that Henry Clay left Lexington on Saturday, the 16th, solely because the "worth and respectability" of Lexington had decreed the destruction of Cassius Clay's paper on Monday the 18th, and he dared neither to oppose them nor join them?

By the following it appears that even Virginia whigs censure him for meanly deserting his friend in time of need.

Mr. Clay.—A letter writer in the National Intelligencer represents Mr. Clay's visit to the White Sulphur as "very apropos," because John Tyler and Andrew Stevenson happened to be there at the time of his visit! Better have been at Ashland.—Richmond Whig, Aug. 23.

Lewis Clark at Chesterville.

A friend has sent us an account of his very effective labors there, only the substance of which we can now give for want of room.—

At Keith's Mills notice was given for him on the sabbath, and also for a noted female preacher, which drew out a large number of people from that and other towns. The women then very properly gave way for Clark, who spoke with great effect. In the evening he spoke at the centre, where notice had also been given for a new preacher, who gave the time to Clark. The people were so much pleased that they turned out to hear him again on Wednesday evening, and on Tuesday evening again at Keith's Mills, and says the writer "such excitement on abolition I have never seen here before. Some that I have already seen have repeatedly declared that they would never go with the old parties again."

We understand the people of Franklin county are intending to secure 5 or 6 weeks labor from Clark in the fall. No better plan could be adopted.

CITIZENS OF MAINE, LOOK AT THIS!!!

We are informed by letter from a gentleman in Bucksport, that on Friday evening, 29th inst., there was found the effigy of a man hung by a whip 50 feet high upon the Whig liberty pole in that village, dressed for the chain gang, and labelled in large letters, "JAMES BIRNEY'S DOOM."

The writer says, "there is as yet some doubt as to whom this honor belongs; several democrats have claimed it, and as many whigs said they would for a small sum." The whigs that day, the writer says, are supposed to have gained some renown by mutilating the notices for a meeting of the Liberty Association.

And have we come to this? We ask the people of Maine to reflect on that scene.—Think of the pure, generous, patriotic James G. Birney hanging in effigy 50 feet in the air, dressed for a chain gang!! How does it look? We are ashamed for our State, and for that beautiful village; and we appeal to the people of Maine to say, at the ballot-box, what they think of such desperate baseness. Lying and forgery it seems were not enough—now we have hanging in effigy!

LIBERTY MEN!—ARE YOU READY FOR NEXT MONDAY?

Are you sure that EVERY LIBERTY VOTER will be at the polls with a ballot? Is there not ONE more voter in your town who might be convinced of his duty to vote for FREEDOM?

Let not a SINGLE VOTE BE LOST to the slaves by the apathy of his professed friends—here is our danger. BE ACTIVE!!!

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

In many places public meetings are called to give expression to the sentiments which swell the bosoms of freemen at the overthrow of the True American. This is as it should be, and we hope such will be held in Maine. But the ballot-box is the best place to SPEAK on this matter, and our elections are just in time. Ballots speak louder than resolutions. Hear an Appeal from a friend of Liberty in Lexington, Ky., from the midst of the battle field. Can you resist it? In a letter in the Cin. Herald the writer says:

"Say to your liberty friends in Ohio, Organize, Organize! The more active you are there, THE BETTER FOR US HERE. Every effort put forth by you, every VOTE cast for Liberty, hastens the downfall of Slavery. Never was there a greater responsibility resting upon the Liberty men of the free states than now; and as one of the anti-slavery men of the slave states, I MOST EARNESTLY BEG OF THEM AGAIN TO BUCKLE ON THEIR ARMOR AND FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT FOR LIBERTY!"

Remember This.—The mob that assaulted C. M. Clay's press was composed of whigs and democrats indiscriminately. The Lexington Observer, whig paper, corroborates the statement that "the meeting was called and held without distinction of parties," and the Washington Union says that "of the committee of 60 we understand FORTY-FOUR WERE WHIGS."

BASENESS EXTRA. The "Union"—the slaveholding organ of a national slaveholding democracy, charges Cassius M. Clay with cowardice in yielding, as he did, to his enemies. It doubtless requires about the same degree of courage to kick a sick man that it does to mob one.

GRATIFYING FROM C. M. CLAY.—By the latest accounts it is stated that Mr. Clay is recovering from his sickness. This will afford great joy to every free heart in the land. We hope he will not take a step till his health is fully established, then with good advice go forward. The Baltimore Visitor thinks he will not go to Cincinnati, but start his paper again in Lexington.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The proceedings of that County Convention came too late for our paper this week. It was held at Windham, Aug. 27th, JOHN HANCOCK, president, Messrs. Parsons and Hanson, secretaries. The list of sterling candidates nominated will be found in its place. The resolutions must be deferred till next week, except the two following. Bear in mind that Gen. Fessenden is familiarly known in that county.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN of Portland, for the office of governor, and we confidently commend him to our fellow citizens as a gentleman eminently qualified by his integrity and philanthropy, great talents and experience, and elevated Christian character, for the responsible office of chief magistrate of this State.

Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the gentlemen who have been nominated by this Convention for the different county offices, we commend them to the support of our fellow citizens.

The Secretaries add: "The Convention throughout was large and deeply interesting, and we trust profitable. We believe that a new impulse has been given to the glorious cause of emancipation in old Cumberland—that the people are becoming aroused to a sense of their duty to support their rights at the ballot-box against the aggressions of slaveholding usurpation."

C. G. PARSONS, { Secretaries.
NOAH HANSON, { Noah Hanson, }

We invite particular attention to the correspondence with the American Board. Read it all. Important results are to come from it, which all should understand. Abolitionists have been severely blamed for finding fault with that Board—now they wish candidly to show their reasons. Other articles are to follow.

ILLINOIS.—The editor of the Western Citizen says:

Having visited most parts of the State, and attended all the State and County Conventions, we are prepared to report progress.—Our Conventions have all been well attended and our prospects were never as bright and cheering as at the present time. The friends in every direction, are wide awake and are preparing to make a more successful onset, and to cast a much larger vote in the State than we have ever cast.

We understand the people of Franklin county are intending to secure 5 or 6 weeks labor from Clark in the fall. No better plan could be adopted.

Remember the county convention at Gardiner, on Friday, 10 o'clock A. M.

Will whig papers please copy! The senior editor of the Louisville Journal (Whig) says:

"We left Lexington before the holding of the two o'clock meeting, but we learn that it was quite large. Old Governor Metcalfe addressed it in a fiery and eloquent speech of an hour and a half, triumphantly vindicating the Whig party against the charge sometimes brought against it, by some of the vilest of its opponents, of being leagued with the Abolitionists."

That Whig beauty, Milton Brown of Tennessee, author of the joint resolution adopted by Congress for the Annexation of Texas, has been re-elected to the House of Representatives—as proof, we suppose, that the Whig party is opposed to Annexation!—H. Free-

man.

DEMOCRACY IS IT?

"We wish to be understood in this matter.

The abduced citizens of Ohio were in the act

of aiding the slaves of Virginians to escape—

were in the act of stealing their property—but

mark it, they were on Ohio soil, and beyond

the reach of Virginia laws—most likely they

were not even guilty of the breach of any law

of their own State."—Cincinnati Eng.

Beautiful Democracy! And as consistent

as beautiful. Swearing that all men are born

equal, and then prating about the human prop-

erty of those Virginians! "Stealing their

property!" So, if you were among those

unfortunate Americans now held as slaves in

Northern Africa, as property under the laws

of its States, you would think it stealing, if an

American captain should pick you up out of

the little boat in which you were striving to

escape! "Stealing their property!" and yet,

"most likely were not even guilty of the breach

of any law of their own State!" What! not if

they were stealing property?

And it is a Democrat, a daring fulminator

of anathemas against Despots, who thus

adopts the ideas and slangs of the meanest

species of Despotism in the world! Pure,

precious, clear-sighted, warm-hearted high-

minded Democracy, with a chain in one

hand and a whip in the other, how beautifully

does thou illustrate thy motto—Equal and E-

act Justice to all men!

CHIVALRY.—While Clay's True American

was going on with apparent success, the press

of Kentucky was generally silent in relation

to its course, or if any paper ventured to find

fault, its language was guarded, its censure

restrained. Now that it is overthrown, and its

conductor is helpless, every paper we re-

ceive from the State in exchange, except two,

is sparing in its denunciation, and full of

rejoicing at the bravery and cool determination

evinced by the mob.—Herald.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR EXCITEMENT.—The

New Orleans Tropic of the 21st, has the fol-

lowing paragraph:

"Pork, &c.—Uncle Sam is forcing up pri-

ces in certain articles here, and the specula-

tors are looking out for "number one." Mes-

pork has gone up to \$16, the asking price yes-

terday, and prime to \$13. Beans, on which

Uncle Sam intends to feed his troops, have

gone up to six and seven dollars, and hay is

upward. "It's an ill wind," &c. Huzza for Texas."

GREAT CONVENTION

OF THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN

THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE

STATES.

It having been deemed advisable, after a

free consultation among the friends of free-

dom, to hold a Convention for the promotion

of the cause, to be composed of Delegates

from the States of Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecti-

cicut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsyl-

vania, the undersigned do, therefore, cordially

invite the friends of Liberty, in those States,

who are determined to employ their

elective franchise for the abolition of Ameri-

can slavery, to assemble, one and all, in the

city of Boston, on Wednesday, the first day of

October, 1845, at ten o'clock, A. M., to devise

Poetry.

RAIN IN SUMMER.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters upon the roofs
Like the trump of hosts!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window-pane,
It pours and pours,
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

The sick man from his chamber looks
At the twisted brook;
He can feel the cool
Breeze of each little pool;
His fevered brain
Grows calm again,
And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

From the neighboring school
Come the boys,
With more than their wonted noise
And commotion;

And down the wet streets
Sail their mimic fleets,

Till the treacherous pool

Engulfs them in its whirling

And turbulent ocean.

In the country on every side
Where, far and wide,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
To the dry grass and the drier grain
How welcome is the rain!

In the furrowed land
The toilsome and patient oxen stand,
Lifting the yoke-encumbered head,
With their distended nostrils spread,
They silently inhale

The clover scented gale,
And the vapors that arise

From the well watered and smoking soil.

For this rest in the furrow after toil,
Their large and lustrous eyes
Seem to thank the Lord,
More than man's spoken word.

Near at hand,
From under the sheltering trees,
The farmer sees
His pastures and his fields of grain,
As they bend their tops

To the numberless beating drops
Of the incessant rain.

He counts it no sin
That he sees therein

Only his own thirst and gain.

These, and far more than these,
The Poet sees!
He can behold

Aquarius old

Walking the fenceless fields of air;

And, from each ample fold

Of the clouds about him rolled,

Scattering everywhere

The showery rain

As the farmer scatters his grain.

He can behold
Things manifold
That have not yet been wholly told,—
Have not been wholly sung or said:

For his thought, which never stops,

Follows the water drops

Down to the graves of the dead,

Down through chains and galls profound

To the dreary fountain-head

Of lakes and rivers under ground;

And seen them, when the rain is done,

On the bridge of colors sevens,

Climbing up once more to heaven,

Opposite the setting sun.

Thus the sun,
With vision clear,
See forms appear and disappear,
In the perpetual round of strange
Mysterious change

From birth to death, from death to birth;

From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth,

Till glimpses more sublime

Of things unseen before reveal

The universe, as an immeasurable wheel

Turning forevermore

In the rapid and rushing river of Time.

SILENCING A WHIG.

Mr. Codding, of Illinois, in a letter to the Chicago Citizen, gives the following account of the manner in which he silenced a whig who charged the Liberty party with having elected Polk:

1st.—That the issue between the two parties on the subject of Texas, was not Texas or no Texas, but immediate or ultimate annexation. But dropping this first and admitting that was the issue, and that the Liberty party had the balance of power and could have elected Clay and have kept out Texas, they were not so guilty as the Whigs. Reason:—It three and two are five, so are two and three five. My friend asserts, Well, then, if the Whig party and the Liberty party added to it, could have elected Clay and have kept out Texas then the Liberty party, and Whig party added, too, could have elected Birney and have kept out Texas. But not only would the Liberty party have kept out Florida as a slave State, and Iowa as a negro oppressing State; it would have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, the interstate slave trade, slavery in Florida; it would have restored the balances of the Federal Government, the most contemptible Despotism in the civilized world, are the main pillars of the system of slavery.—The United States occupy a most honorable position. They may be said to be the grand safeguard of slavery. The black cohorts of Oppression gather most trustingly under the broad shadow of their wings. The Bey of Tunis has got the start of us in civilization. Said he the other day in conversation with an anti-slavery missionary—"I have opened the way. I have abolished the rule of slaves, and I will never leave the work of emancipation whilst a slave remains in my dominions." Whether he is but Mahomedan, We good Christians, have just succeeded in opening an immense market for our human stock which began to grow worthless.—Cincinnati Herald.

PEOPLING THE LAND.—It is stated that the amount of money received at the Green Bay, Wisconsin, Land office during the month ending June 50th, for private entries, was fifteen thousand nine hundred and one dollars, forty-five cents!!! And the amount received for the same purpose during the quarter just ended, is forty thousand dollars! Full nineteen tenths is immediately occupied by eastern emigrants.

BATHING FASHIONS.—A correspondent of the Exeter News Letter, writing from Hampton Beach, says:—

Already a Parisian custom is in vogue here. My New England feelings were not a little shocked in walking on the Beach to-day, to witness a party of ladies and gentlemen in a swimming together, though the ladies were dressed in "Turkish trousers."

SEVEN PIRATES TO BE HANGED.—The slave traders who rescued a prize from a British cruiser, on the African coast, killing ten Englishmen a few months ago, have been tried in England and condemned to death. They are natives of Spain and Portugal.

THE St. Louis, Missouri, papers, complain that slaveholders in that vicinity are constantly missing their slaves. No less than twenty-two have got off within a week or two.

The Daoucier still continues with increased intensity. The meadows look as if they had been prematurely blasted by an October frost. Wells are failing, which have hereto

been the skill of a most experienced veterinary surgeon, who can discover no other cause than an inflammation thickening and contracting of the gutlet.

The singular and fatal disease has recently appeared among the horses on Long Island, which defies the skill of a most experienced

veterinary surgeon, who can discover no other cause than an inflammation thickening and contracting of the gutlet.

When Upshur was nominated by J. Tyler, to the Secretarieship on account of his known interest in the Texas conspiracy, and ability to consummate it; a Whig Senate confirmed his nomination;—When by act of death God removed that man, and J. C. Calhoun was nominated to consummate the infamous

scheme, who but a Whig Senate, with an indecent haste, and, I believe, without a dissenting voice, confirmed the nomination? In the last act of the drama, who had the balance of power but two good and true Whigs? They gave that power to Texas and Slavery. And now the Whigs turn and charge the annexation upon the Liberty party! Shame!—shame! where is thy blush?

"Democracy"—what is it?

The "Democracy" of the Democratic party, as practically exemplified by the leaders of that party, is miserable, inconsistent, hubub, unfit to gull a dog with,—much less honest, reflecting men. The N. Y. Tribune has given a pretty good view of this Sham Democracy, in a sketch of the political history of old Father Ritchie, formerly of the "Richmond Enquirer," now of "The Union," the Polk organ at Washington, and for the last twenty years the leading Democrat at the South.

The following is the "essential oil" of the Tribune article; and though we often find the Editor of the Tribune himself wildly off the track, we believe these facts in the "Democracy" of Mr. Ritchie are alike undisputed and indisputable:

"When it was Democratic to assail Gen. Jackson as utterly unfit for Civil or Political trust, no man assailed him more fiercely than Thomas Ritchie. But when, a few years thereafter, it became Democratic to command Gen. Jackson as the paragon of Statesmanship and true orthodoxy, no man laid it on thicker than Thomas Ritchie.

In 1828, it was Democratic to advocate One Term only for a President, and Mr. Ritchie was very earnest for that. In 1832 and 1840, it was Democratic to support a President for a Second term, and Mr. Ritchie did his utmost on that side.

In '29-'30, it was Democratic to advocate the Nullifying doctrines of Calhoun and Hayne and declare them the very counterpart of the Resolutions of '98, and Mr. Ritchie did this very thoroughly. In 1832-'3, it was Democratic to condemn Nullification as utterly inconsistent with orthodox Democracy, and Mr. Ritchie did this quite effectively.

In 1834-'5, it was Democracy to praise the Pet Bank System, and no one did it more heartily than Mr. Ritchie. In 1838, it had become Democratic to go the whole hog for the Sub-Treasury and denounce the Pet Banks; and though this was the hardest dose he had yet, Mr. Ritchie gulped it down for Democracy's sake.

Nobody was more ardent than Mr. R. in support of Van Buren while "Democracy" smiled on him; nobody did more to crush Mr. V. B. when Southern "Democracy" turned against him.

Nay, more: our paragon of Democrats can be on both sides of a vital question at the same time when the interests of "Democracy" require it—can advocate Dorrian for the North and stand fast by Slavery in the South—can sympathize with the victims of "Algiers" tyranny in Rhode Island, but breathe not a whisper if dissatisfaction at the Constitution of his own Virginia which not only denies any vote at all to a poor white man while it allows his rich neighbor a dozen, but actually vests the Political Power of the State in about one-third of its Legal Voters.

We insist, then, that our veteran contemporary is the beau ideal of the swindler which passes for Democracy."

The Extent of the Evil.

The number of slaves may be estimated as follows, in the following countries.

In Brazil,	2,500,000
" United States,	2,600,000
" Spanish Colonies,	800,000
" French Colonies,	250,000
" Dutch, Danish, and Swedish Colonies,	100,000
" South American Republics,	400,000

6,650,000

Europe and America contain a population of say 200,000,000. How ridiculous then the idea, that the emancipation of six or seven millions of slaves would produce any derangement in the industrial pursuits of the world! Mr. Calhoun, in his state paper on this subject, talked as if the wealth of all civilized nations depended on the maintenance of slavery—that is, on the enslavement of seven millions of Africans!

Sweden has already passed an ordinance for the abolition of slavery in her colonies.—Denmark is about doing the same for her colonies. Public sentiment in Holland is fast ripening on this question. In France, the abolitionists have to contend with strenuous opposition on the part of the Government.—The extinction of slavery in her colonies may be regarded as determined upon, but the Government wishes to reach this object by what some of our philosophers call an inclined plane. There can be no doubt that at an early period, slavery will be terminated in the South American Republics. Our glorious Union, which boasts of its unsurpassed freedom, and Spain and Brazil, the most contemptible Despotisms in the civilized world, are the main pillars of the system of slavery.—The United States occupy a most honorable position. They may be said to be the grand safeguard of slavery. The black cohorts of Oppression gather most trustingly under the broad shadow of their wings. The Bey of Tunis has got the start of us in civilization. A student was not allowed to wear his hat in the college yard, or within so many rods of President, Professor or Tutor, the distance varying with the dignity of student and teacher. The Freshman class were subject to the discipline and commands of the Senior class—were obliged to bring their water, run on errands, black their boots, and perform the most menial services. This spirit reigned in the Linonian Society, then the only Literary Society of the College. The freshmen, joined by a few from the upper classes, formed the Brothers' Society, founded on the principle of equal rights, where Freshmen and Seniors stood on the same platform, and enjoyed the same privileges. For a number of years this Society had to meet at private rooms, not daring to have the place of their meeting known; such was the spirit of persecution which then raged against the Society. The spirit of oppression is the same in all ages, whether hunting down a Literary Society or outlawing abolitionists.

In the evening Henry Hubbard Esq., of Hartford, delivered an Oration on education, after which Elizur Wright Jr., of Boston, the Poet on this occasion, after being introduced to the audience, said, with a loud voice, that through the mistake of the Society he had been appointed to deliver a Poem on this occasion; for what reason he could not tell,—that he had come to the knowledge of this fact recently, [but a week before] that his appointment was the mistake of the Society, not his own—and he invited the attention of the audience a few minutes, not to poetry, but to what they would probably call after they had heard it, "prose run mad." All resumed their seats and gave the most perfect attention till the close, save when the Poet was interrupted with bursts of laughter. It was a humorous but keen satire upon our country and her "peculiar institutions," sham patriots, political demagogues, and pro-slavery parties, with severe strokes at the No-human Government Reforms, and the doctrines political, of some dignitaries of the church who sat before him. He exposed Henry Clay's dogma that the law is the foundation of property, gave us President Polk's inaugural diversified, and described a dialogue between a citizen of this slaveholding government, and a minister of one of the despots of the old world. In conclusion he gave a portrait of the man whom God and this country would yet call to save our country and deliver the slave.

But I will not add more. It is to be published, and then every liberty man can supply himself with a copy. It is the first time for many years that a poem, on such an occasion, has been heard through attentively.

METEOR AT MID DAY.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, at Essex, Ct., says that a bright and splendid Meteor made its appearance in that vicinity, on Monday the 11th inst., about 6-5 o'clock, P. M. At the time of its appearance, the sun was shining with full splendor; but to the north its appearance was truly striking, and if it had occurred in the night would have been sublime in the highest degree. Its brightness as it was, resembled that of the brightest ball of chain lightning, but its appearance and motion (which was in a direct line perpendicular to the horizon,) as well as the clearness of the atmosphere, show that it was a Meteor.

BATHING FASHIONS.—A correspondent of the Exeter News Letter, writing from Hampton Beach, says:—

Already a Parisian custom is in vogue here. My New England feelings were not a little shocked in walking on the Beach to-day, to witness a party of ladies and gentlemen in a swimming together, though the ladies were dressed in "Turkish trousers."

SEVEN PIRATES TO BE HANGED.—The slave traders who rescued a prize from a British cruiser, on the African coast, killing ten Englishmen a few months ago, have been tried in England and condemned to death. They are natives of Spain and Portugal.

THE St. Louis, Missouri, papers, complain that slaveholders in that vicinity are constantly missing their slaves. No less than twenty-two have got off within a week or two.

The Daoucier still continues with increased intensity. The meadows look as if they had been prematurely blasted by an October frost.

Wells are failing, which have hereto

NEVER GIVE UP!

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Never give up! its wiser and better
Always to hope than once to despair:
Fling off the load of Doubt's encumbering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care:
Never give up! or the burthen may sink you—
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials or troubles, beethink you,
The watchword of life must be, Never give up!

Never give up! there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one,
And, through the chasm, High Wisdom arranges
Every success; if you'll only hope on:
Never give up! for the wisest is bold,
Knowing that Providence minis the cup,
And of all maxims the best as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of Never give up.

Never give up! though the grape shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder cloud over you burst,
Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle
Little shall blemish you though doing their worst:
Never give up! if adversity press the cup,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel, in all your distresses,
Is the stout watchword of Never give up.

Miscellany.

From the Christian Freeman.

Commencement at Yale College.

At 9 o'clock the Alumni met in the Library building. The venerable Ex-Governor, John Cotton Smith presided, and read a manuscript giving an account of the early history of the College, and contrasting the past with the present. Professor Olmstead read the obituary notice of the Alumni who has deceased since the last meeting, after which addresses were made by different members till the hour of adjournment. It was a season of great interest, and the coursing tears down many a time-worn face, as the scenes of the Revolution, and the recollections of Auld Lang Syne, were brought vividly to mind, evincing the deep feeling of many in that vast assembly.—But though science, literature, liberty, and the duty of educated men, were the topics of remark, not a lisp was breathed by one of the speakers, of the liberty of three millions of bondmen, or of the duty of educated men to exert their great influence for their emancipation. They had come to get drunk with strong excitement; they went back reeling and filthy with the hot debauch.—They had come to riot in the passions of fear and pity; they went back some in a fever of rage, some burning with hate, some hardened in heart, like me or you; all sunk down in their own respect, ready to make light of pain and blood, corrupted by the indecent show, and more fit than ever to make work for us—the judge and the hangman.

O wise law makers! who think to soften the heart of the people—to make them gentle and good—to give them a feeling of respect for themselves and others, by showing them a sight like this!

Nay, more: our paragon of Democrats can be on both sides of a vital question at the same time when the interests of "Democracy" require it—can advocate Dorrian for the North and stand fast by Slavery in the South—can sympathize with the victims of "Algiers" tyranny in Rhode Island, but breathe not a whisper if dissatisfaction at the Constitution of his own Virginia which not only denies any vote at all to a poor white man while it allows his rich neighbor a dozen, but actually vests the Political Power of the State in about one-third of its Legal Voters.

The afternoon was devoted to the Anniversary exercises of the Theological Department, over which Rev. Dr. Taylor presides. While listening to the religious addresses of the young Theologians, I could not help contrasting their sentiments then, with their practice last fall, in travelling to their homes, in different parts of the State, at the expense of the Whig